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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Aug 2003 VOL 139 ISS 7  
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Aug 2003 (20030813/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que 133

L8	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
L20	275237	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L21	38777	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L22	214	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
L23	661	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
L24	76139	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L25	40595	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L26	311678	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DISPERSION
L27	26	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28	119351	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
L29	114	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L28 AND L19
L30	2	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
L31	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"IR 3535"/CN
L32	60	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L31 OR IR 3535
L33	0	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L32 AND (L27 OR L30)

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L8	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT

L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)  
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)  
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL  
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT  
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19  
 L31 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "IR 3535"/CN -  
 L32 60 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 OR IR 3535 -  
 L34 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND ((L22 OR L23) OR L29)

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN  
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN  
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN  
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN  
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN  
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN  
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN  
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN  
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN  
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN  
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT  
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)  
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)  
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL  
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT  
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT  
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION  
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)  
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT  
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19  
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)  
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN  
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)  
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENATED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)  
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN  
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN  
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN  
 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)  
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"  
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"  
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"  
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF  
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"  
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35  
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41  
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55  
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37  
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL

L61	25219	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
L62	154	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS OIL
L63	213	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS OIL
L64	604	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A) OIL
L65	7146	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR GERANOIL)
L66	109	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L50
L67	54446	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
L68	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
L69	59	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
L70	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L69 AND L67
L71	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L68 OR L70
L73	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
L74	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
L75	8	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L73 OR L74)
L76	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI

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L8	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
L20	275237	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L21	38777	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L22	214	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
L23	661	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
L24	76139	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L25	40595	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L26	311678	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DISPERSION
L27	26	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28	119351	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
L29	114	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L28 AND L19
L30	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
L35	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DEET/CN
L37	7	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
L38	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENATED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
L39	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
L40	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	GERANIOL/CN
L41	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L50	4	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T

RANS-1,4-"/CN)

L51	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"SOY" "OIL"
L52	27	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
L53	26	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L52 AND "ESTER"
L54	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF
L55	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
L56	1043	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L35
L57	1043	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L41
L58	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L55
L59	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L37
L60	824	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
L61	25219	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
L62	154	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS OIL
L63	213	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS OIL
L64	604	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A) OIL
L65	7146	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L40 OR (GERANIUM(2A)OIL OR GERANOIL)
L66	109	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L50
L67	54446	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
L68	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
L69	59	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
L70	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L69 AND L67
L71	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L68 OR L70
L72	33	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L23 OR L29) AND L67
L73	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
L74	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
L75	8	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L73 OR L74)
L76	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
L77	14	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
L78	24	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
L79	24	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L77 OR L78)
L80	18	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L79 NOT L76
L81	17	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI

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L8	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
L20	275237	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L21	38777	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L22	214	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
L23	661	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
L24	76139	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT

L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT  
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION  
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)  
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT  
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19  
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)  
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN  
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)  
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENATED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)  
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN  
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN  
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN  
 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)  
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"  
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"  
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"  
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF  
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"  
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35  
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41  
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55  
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37  
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL  
 L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)  
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS OIL  
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS OIL  
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A) OIL  
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERANIUM(2A)OIL OR GERANOIL)  
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50  
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))  
 L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)  
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?  
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67  
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70  
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCARBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)  
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)  
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)  
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI  
 L82 64156 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC  
 L83 17218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VEGETABLE OIL  
 L84 1127391 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ETHER  
 L85 11988 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FATTY ALCOHOL  
 L86 15041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL  
 L87 740015 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL  
 L88 2787004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O  
 L89 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L76

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L8	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
L20	275237	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L21	38777	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L22	214	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
L23	661	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
L24	76139	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L25	40595	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L26	311678	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DISPERSION
L27	26	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28	119351	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
L29	114	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L28 AND L19
L30	2	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
L35	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DEET/CN
L37	7	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
L38	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENATED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
L39	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
L40	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	GERANIOL/CN
L41	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L50	4	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3, TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3, TRANS-1,4-"/CN)
L51	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"SOY" "OIL"
L52	27	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
L53	26	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L52 AND "ESTER"
L54	2	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF
L55	1	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
L56	1043	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L35
L57	1043	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L41
L58	1	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L55
L59	0	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L37
L60	824	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
L61	25219	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
L62	154	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS OIL
L63	213	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS OIL
L64	604	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A) OIL
L65	7146	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L40 OR (GERANIUM(2A)OIL OR GERANOIL)
L66	109	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L50
L67	54446	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))

L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)  
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?  
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67  
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70  
 L72 33 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L23 OR L29) AND L67  
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA  
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)  
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR  
 PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR  
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL  
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)  
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)  
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI  
 L77 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR  
 PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR  
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL  
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)  
 L78 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA  
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)  
 L79 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L77 OR L78)  
 L80 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L79 NOT L76  
 L81 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI  
 L82 64156 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC  
 L83 17218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VEGETABLE OIL  
 L84 1127391 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ETHER  
 L85 11988 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FATTY ALCOHOL  
 L86 15041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL  
 L87 740015 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL  
 L88 2787004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O  
 L90 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR  
 L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L81

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN  
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN  
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN  
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN  
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN  
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN  
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN  
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN  
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN  
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN  
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT  
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR  
 L12)  
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR  
 L17)  
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)  
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL  
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT  
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT  
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION  
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25  
 OR L26)  
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT  
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19  
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)  
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN  
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION  
 RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,  
 ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR  
 "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,  
 FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)  
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT  
 ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)

L39	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
L40	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	GERANIOL/CN
L41	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L50	4	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)
L51	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"SOY" "OIL"
L52	27	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
L53	26	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L52 AND "ESTER"
L54	2	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF
L55	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
L56	1043	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L35
L57	1043	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L41
L58	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L55
L59	0	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L37
L60	824	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
L61	25219	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
L62	154	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS OIL
L63	213	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS OIL
L64	604	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A) OIL
L65	7146	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L40 OR (GERANIUM(2A)OIL OR GERANOIL)
L66	109	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L50
L67	54446	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
L68	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
L69	59	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
L70	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L69 AND L67
L71	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L68 OR L70
L72	33	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L23 OR L29) AND L67
L73	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
L74	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
L75	8	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L73 OR L74)
L76	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
L77	14	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
L78	24	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
L79	24	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L77 OR L78)
L80	18	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L79 NOT L76
L81	17	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
L82	64156	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC
L83	17218	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	VEGETABLE OIL
L84	1127391	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ESTER OR ETHER
L85	11988	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	FATTY ALCOHOL
L86	15041	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SILICONE OIL
L87	740015	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OIL
L88	2787004	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	WATER OR H2O
L89	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L76
L90	14	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L81
L91	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L89 OR L90) AND (SUNSCREEN? OR FILM(2A)FORM?)



=> s 133-34 or 176 or 181 or 189-91  
 L114 24 (L33 OR L34) OR L76 OR L81 OR (L89 OR L90 OR L91)

=> file uspatful  
 FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:20:55 ON 14 AUG 2003  
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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 14 Aug 2003 (20030814/PD)  
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Aug 2003 (20030814/ED)  
 HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6606748  
 HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003154532  
 CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 14 Aug 2003 (20030814/UPCA)  
 ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 14 Aug 2003 (20030814/PD)  
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate  
 substance identification.

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L8	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L31	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"IR 3535"/CN
L35	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DEET/CN
L41	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L50	4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)
L52	27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
L53	26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L52 AND "ESTER"
L54	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF
L55	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
L92	24187 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L93	359349 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR

PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ?BUTANOL OR ?PENTANOL OR HEXANOL OR  
HEPTANOL OR OCTANOL

L94 1214051 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENS? OR DISPERS? OR  
SOLUTION OR EMULS?

L95 452801 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC OR  
VEGETABLE OIL OR ESTER OR ETHER OR FATTY ALCOHOL

L96 1059942 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL OR WATER OR  
H2O

L98 240766 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L92 OR L93)(P)L94

L99 182624 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L98(P)(L95 OR L96)

L100 2809 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L99(P)AEROSOL

L101 536 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 OR DEET OR L41 OR L55  
OR L50 OR MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL

L102 23931 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL(3A)(LEMONGRASS OR LEMON  
GRASS OR SOYBEAN OR SOY BEAN OR CITRONELLA)

L103 3579 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIUM(3A)OIL OR GERANIOL

L104 541 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE

L105 119 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100(P)(L101 OR L102 OR  
L103 OR L104)

L106 52 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100 AND (IR3535 OR IR 3535  
OR L31 OR ?AMINOPROPION?)

L108 110 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (CFC OR  
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON)

L109 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (METHANE  
OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR  
BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR  
DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)

L110 58 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L108 OR L109) AND PROPELLAN  
T

L111 18 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND SUNSCREEN

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN

L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN

L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN

L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN

L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN

L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN

L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN

L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN

L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN

L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN

L31 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "IR 3535"/CN

L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN

L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN

L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR  
"P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI  
OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T  
RANS-1,4-"/CN)

L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC  
ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"

L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"

L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF

L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"

L92 24187 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR  
L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

L93 359349 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR  
PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ?BUTANOL OR ?PENTANOL OR HEXANOL OR  
HEPTANOL OR OCTANOL

L94 1214051 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENS? OR DISPERS? OR  
SOLUTION OR EMULS?

L95 452801 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC OR  
VEGETABLE OIL OR ESTER OR ETHER OR FATTY ALCOHOL

L96 1059942 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL OR WATER OR

D KWIC display for 1st  
patent of each family  
for US PAT FUL results

=> d ibib kwic 25,27,29,30,32,40,42,44

L116 ANSWER 25 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:81442 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers  
and hair and skin care compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,  
United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6537532	B1	20030325
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-342726		19990629 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-748705, filed on 13 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5916547 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Di Nola-Baron, Liliana		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Peebles, Brent M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2149		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . be at a temperature which is essentially below the T.sub.g of  
the hydrophilic side chains. These copolymers can enhance the  
film forming properties of skin care compositions, and  
provide benefits such as better and more even distribution upon the  
skin.

SUMM . . . vinyl chloride and allyl chloride); vinyl and allyl substituted  
heterocyclic compounds (e.g., vinyl pyrrolidine and allyl pyridine);  
vinylidene chloride; and hydrocarbons having at least one  
carbon-carbon double bond (e.g., styrene, alpha-methylstyrene,  
t-butylstyrene, butadiene, isoprene, cyclohexadiene, ethylene,  
propylene, 1-butene, 2-butene, isobutylene, vinyl  
toluene); and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . wide variety of product types, including mousses, gels,  
lotions, tonics, sprays, shampoos, conditioners, rinses, hand and body  
lotions, facial moisturizers, sunscreens, anti-acne  
preparations, topical analgesics, mascaras, and the like. The carriers  
and additional components required to formulate such products vary with.

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care  
compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or  
disperse the particular copolymer being used, with water  
, the C1-C6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and  
water, methanol, ethanol,  
isopropanol, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The  
carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials  
including, but not limited to acetone, hydrocarbons (such as  
isobutane, hexane, decene), halogenated hydrocarbons  
(such as Freons), linalool, esters (such as ethyl acetate,  
dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially  
siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl  
heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the  
hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the  
preferred solvents include water, ethanol, volatile

silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures may be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional propellants to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable propellants include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, propane, n-butane or isobutane. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity may also utilize an emulsifying agent. Examples of suitable emulsifying agents include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of water (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight water). If such an emulsifying agent is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 50% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having propellant, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for. . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, emulsion carriers, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions, are useful herein. These emulsions can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g, from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These emulsions can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional propellants. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . .

SUMM Preferred among those sunscreens which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . .

SUMM Still other useful sunscreens are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These suncreening agents provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional sunscreens. Especially preferred examples of these sunscreens include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoic acid.

SUMM Generally, the sunscreens can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema. See Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference. . .

SUMM . . . glycerinaldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning agents may also be used in combination with the sunscreen agents.

SUMM Conditioning agents useful herein, and especially useful for hair care compositions, include hydrocarbons, silicone fluids, and

cationic materials.

SUMM The **hydrocarbons** can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable **hydrocarbons** are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicatlonics such as tallow **propane** diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salts are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C12-22 alkyl. . . .

SUMM wherein R.sub.1 is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic **hydrocarbon** radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a . . . .

SUMM . . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of. . . .

SUMM . . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched **hydrocarbons**, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . . .

SUMM . . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . . .

DETD . . . . hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional **propellants** and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD . . . . hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional **propellants** and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD . . . . DMDM Hydantoin 0.78 0.78 0.78  
Disodium EDTA 0.20 0.20 0.20  
Polyoxyalkylated isostearyl 0.10 0.10 0.10  
Alcohol.sup.2  
Fragrance 0.10 0.10 0.10  
**Propellant**.sup.3 7.0 7.0 7.0

DETD .sup.3 Available as a mixture of 82.46% isobutane, 16.57% **propane**, and 0.001% butane.

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in water with stirring. The remaining ingredients, except the **propellant**, are then added with stirring.

DETD The resulting mousse concentrate can then be combined with conventional **propellants** (e.g., **Propellant** A46) and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD **Sunscreen** Composition

DETD . . . . Available as Carbopol.sup.R 954 from B.F. Goodrich.  
.sup.2 Available as Carbopol.sup.R 1342 from B.F. Goodrich.  
.sup.3 Alternatively, the **sunscreen** compositions are prepared using the copolymers of Examples VI, VII, XIII, XIV, and XV.  
.sup.4 Available as Elefac I-205. . . .

L116 ANSWER 27 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:87734 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume  
INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States  
Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States  
Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States  
Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6086903		20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606881		19960226 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wortman, Donna C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Camp, Jason J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3846		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . 291 4.530

Cedryl acetate 303 5.436

Cedryl formate +250 5.070

Cinnamyl cinnamate 370 5.480

Cyclohexyl salicylate 304 5.265

Cyclamen aldehyde 270 3.680

Dihydro isojasmonate +300 3.009

Diphenyl methane 262 4.059

Diphenyl oxide 252 4.240

Dodecalactone 258 4.359

iso E super +250 3.455

Ethylene brassylate 332 4.554

Ethyl methyl phenyl glycidate 260 3.165

Ethyl undecylenate. . .

SUMM

Some preferred compositions of the present invention contain soaps derived from essentially saturated hydrocarbon chainlengths of from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. It is preferred that the soap be the sodium and/or.

SUMM

wherein R.sub.1 is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a . . . polyvalent metal cations as previously discussed. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a hydrocarbon of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, and n-paraffins, having about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably about 12 about 18 carbon.

SUMM

. . . be liquid or gaseous, and is usually, but not necessarily, diluted by inert diluents, for example, by liquid S0.sub.2, chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc., when used in the liquid form, or by air, nitrogen, gaseous S0.sub.2, etc., when used in the gaseous form.

SUMM

. . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines, such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of.

SUMM

Examples of such amphoteric surfactants include n-alkylaminopropionates and n-alkyliminodipropionates. Such materials are sold under the tradename Deriphat.RTM. by Henkel and Mirataine.RTM. by Miranol, Inc. Specific examples include.

SUMM

Examples include: 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate; 3-[P,P-P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradecylphosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate; 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propanephosphonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxypropane-1-sulfonate; 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-(P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio)-propane-1-phosphonate;

and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate

- SUMM The term "alkyl" or "hydroxyalkyl" means straight or branch chained, saturated, aliphatic **hydrocarbon** radicals and substituted **hydrocarbon** radicals such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxyethyl, and the like.
- SUMM The compositions can contain fatty acids derived from essentially saturated **hydrocarbon** chainlengths of from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty acids can be highly purified individual chainlengths and/or. . . .
- SUMM . . . . C.). Such a material is commercially available as Penreco Snow White Pet USP. The petrolatum of the present invention includes **hydrocarbon** mixtures formulated with mineral oils in combination with paraffin waxes of various melting points.
- SUMM . . . . lipophilic emollient selected from the group consisting of: esters of fatty acids; glycerin mono-, di-, and trimesters; epidermal and sebaceous **hydrocarbons** such as cholesterol, cholesterol esters, squalene, squalane; silicone oils and gums; mineral oil; lanolin and lanolin derivatives; and mixtures thereof.
- SUMM . . . . present in the monomeric mixture if desired, even in predominant proportion. Carboxyvinyl polymers are substantially insoluble in liquid, volatile organic **hydrocarbons** and are dimensionally stable on exposure to air.
- SUMM in which each R.sup.2 is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, a saturated **hydrocarbon** radical, preferably an alkyl radical containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and A-- denotes a halide ion.
- SUMM in which each R.sup.3 denotes a monovalent **hydrocarbon** radical having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and more especially an alkyl or alkenyl radical such as methyl;
- SUMM The organic hair conditioning materials hereof include fluids selected from the group consisting of **hydrocarbon** fluids and fatty esters. The fatty esters hereof are characterized by having at least 10 carbon atoms, and include esters. . . .
- SUMM **Hydrocarbon** fluids include oils such as cyclic **hydrocarbons**, straight chain aliphatic **hydrocarbons** (saturated or unsaturated), and branched chain aliphatic **hydrocarbons** (saturated or unsaturated), and mixtures thereof. Straight chain **hydrocarbon** oils will preferably contain from about 12 to about 19 carbon atoms, although it is not necessarily meant to limit the **hydrocarbons** to this range. Branched chain **hydrocarbon** oils can and typically can contain higher numbers of carbon atoms. Also encompassed herein are polymeric **hydrocarbons** of alkenyl monomers, such as C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl monomers. These polymers can be straight or branched chain polymers. The straight. . . will typically be relatively short in length, having a total number of carbon atoms as described above for straight chain **hydrocarbons** in general. The branched chain polymers can have substantially higher chain length. The number average molecular weight of such materials. . . . pentadecane, saturated and unsaturated hexadecane, and mixtures thereof. Branched-chain isomers of these compounds, as well as of higher chain length **hydrocarbons**, can also be used. Exemplary branched-chain isomers are highly branched saturated or unsaturated alkanes, such as the permethyl-substituted isomers, e.g.,. . . organic materials are also useful conditioning agents. A preferred organic polymer is polybutene, such as the copolymer of isobutylene and butene. A commercially available material of this type is L-14 polybutene from Amoco Chemical Co. (Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.). Other polymeric conditioners can include polyisoprene, polybutadiene, and other **hydrocarbon** polymers of C.sub.4 to C.sub.12 straight and branched chain, mono- and di-unsaturated aliphatic monomers, and derivatives thereof
- SUMM . . . . an emollient selected from the group consisting of esters of fatty acids; glycerin mono-, di-, and tri-esters; epidermal and sebaceous **hydrocarbons** such as cholesterol, cholesterol esters, squalene, squalane; lanolin and derivatives, mineral oil, silicone oils and gums, and mixtures thereof and. . . .

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or **disperse** the particular copolymer being used, with **water**, the C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and **water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol**, propylene carbonate, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials including, but not limited to, acetone, **hydrocarbons** (such as **isobutane, hexane, decene**), **halogenated hydrocarbons** (such as Freons), **esters** (such as ethyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include **water, ethanol**, volatile silicon derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures can be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional **propellants** to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable **propellants** include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, **propane**, **n-butane or isobutane**. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity can also utilize an **emulsifying agent**. Examples of suitable **emulsifying agents** include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of **water** (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight **water**). If such an **emulsifying agent** is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of **propellant** can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 50% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having **propellant**, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for. . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, **emulsion carriers**, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions, are useful herein. These **emulsions** can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g, from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These **emulsions** can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional **propellants**. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, **ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like**); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . .

SUMM Non-polar, volatile oils particularly useful in the present invention are selected from the group consisting of silicone oils; **hydrocarbons**; and mixtures thereof. Such non-polar, volatile oils are disclosed, for example, in Cosmetics, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104 edited. . . an aliphatic character and be straight or branched chained or contain alicyclic or aromatic rings. Examples of preferred non-polar, volatile **hydrocarbons** include isodecane (such as Permethyl-99A.RTM. which is available from Presperse Inc.) and the C.sub.7 -C.sub.8 through C.sub.12 -C.sub.15 isoparaffins (such. . .



- SUMM . . . 1989. Relatively polar, non-volatile co-solvents useful in the present invention are preferably selected from the group consisting of silicone oils; **hydrocarbon** oils; fatty alcohols; fatty acids; esters of mono and dibasic carboxylic acids with mono and polyhydric alcohols; polyoxyethylenes; polyoxypropylenes; mixtures. . . .
- SUMM . . . on Mar. 28, 1989, get good dissolution. The non-volatile silicone oils useful in the present invention are essentially non-volatile polysiloxanes, paraffinic **hydrocarbon** oils, and mixtures thereof. The polysiloxanes useful in the present invention selected from the group consisting of polyalkylsiloxanes, polyarylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, . . . .
- SUMM Non-volatile paraffinic **hydrocarbon** oils useful in the present invention include mineral oils and certain branched-chain **hydrocarbons**. Examples of these fluids are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,019,375 issued to Tanner et al. on May 28, 1991. . . .
- SUMM Preferred branched chain **hydrocarbon** oils have the following properties:
- SUMM Particularly preferred branched-chain **hydrocarbons** include Permethyl 103A, which contains an average of about 24 carbon atoms; Permethyl 104A, which contains an average of about. . . .
- SUMM . . . seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Preferred among those **sunscreens** which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . . .
- SUMM Still other useful **sunscreens** are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These sunscreens provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional **sunscreens**. Especially preferred examples of these **sunscreens** include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic. . . .
- SUMM Generally, the **sunscreens** can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the **sunscreen** chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a **sunscreen** against erythema. See Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference. . . .
- SUMM . . . glycerinaldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning agents can also be used in combination with the **sunscreen** agents.
- SUMM 6. Conditioning Agents. Other useful actives include the conditioning agents disclosed hereinbefore, including **hydrocarbons**, silicone fluids, and cationic materials. The **hydrocarbons** can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable **hydrocarbons** are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.
- SUMM . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicationics such as tallow **propane** diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salts are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C.sub.12-22 alkyl. . . .
- SUMM . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched **hydrocarbons**, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . . .
- SUMM . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming

properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . .

DETD . . .	cinnamic aldehyde		
	285	4.324	8
para-tert-Butyl	cyclohexyl acetate		
	+250	4.019	10
Cadinene	275	7.346	1
Cedrol	291	4.530	5
Cinnamyl cinnamate			
	370	5.480	5
Diphenyl methane	262	4.059	3
Dodecalactone	258	4.359	3
Exaltolide	280	5.346	2
Geranyl anthranilate			
	312	4.216	2
Lilial (p-t-bucinal)			
	258	3.858	3.5
gamma-Methyl ionone			
	252	4.309	
DETD . . .	hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.		
DETD . . .	hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.		
DETD . . .	EDTA	0.20	0.20 0.20
Polyoxyalkylated isostearyl alcohol.sup.(1)			
	0.10	0.10	0.10
Perfume E	0.10	--	--
Perfume F	--	0.10	--
Perfume I	--	--	0.10
Propellant.sup.(2)			
	7.0	7.0	7.0

.sup.(2) Available as Aerosurf .RTM. 66E10.

.sup.(3) Available as a mixture of about 82.46% isobutane, about 16.57%

propane, and about 0.001% butane.

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in water with stirring. The remaining ingredients, except the propellant, are then added with stirring. The resulting mousse concentrate can then be combined with conventional propellants (e.g., Propellant A46) and packaged in an aerosol spray. These mousses are useful for application to the hair to provide a styling. . .

DETD Sunscreen Composition

DETD . . . Available as Carbopol .RTM. 954 from B.F. Goodrich.

.sup.(2) Available as Carbopol .RTM. 1342 from B.F. Goodrich.

.sup.(3) Alternatively, the sunscreen compositions are prepared using the

copolymers of Examples VIII and IX.

.sup.(4) Available as Elefac I205 from Bernel Chemical.

.sup.(5). . .

L116 ANSWER 29 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141283 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair spray compositions

INVENTOR(S): Peffly, Majorie Mossman, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980876		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-644937		19960513 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-200831, filed on 17 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-883979, filed on 15 May 1992, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Levy, Neil S.  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tucker, Joan B., Murphy, Stephen T., Lewis, Leonard W.  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 1514

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . is a cation. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a organic of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, ineso-, and n-paraffins, having 8 to 24 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms and. . .

SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Pat. No. . .

SUMM Examples include: 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate; 3-[P,P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradecoxylphosphonio]-2-hydroxy-propane-1-phosphate; 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N--hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxy-propane-1-sulfonate; 4-[N,N-di-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-[P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio]-propane-1-phosphonate; and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate.

SUMM Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are diquaternary ammonium salts, such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride.

SUMM wherein R.sub.1 is a saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 7 to 21, preferably from 11 to 17 carbon atoms; R.sub.2 represents a C.sub.1-4 alkylene group; and. . .

SUMM When the hair spray compositions are to be dispensed from a pressurized aerosol container, a propellant which consists of one or more of the conventionally-known aerosol propellants may be used to propel the compositions. A suitable propellant for use can be generally any liquifiable gas conventionally used for aerosol containers.

SUMM Suitable propellants for use are volatile hydrocarbon propellants which can include liquefied lower hydrocarbons of 3 to 4 carbon atoms such as propane, butane and isobutane. Other suitable propellants are hydrofluorocarbons such as 1,2-difluoroethane (Hydrofluorocarbon 152A) supplied as Dymel 152A by DuPont. Other examples of propellants are dimethylether, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and atmospheric gas.

SUMM The hydrocarbons, particularly isobutane, used singly or admixed with other hydrocarbons are preferred.

SUMM The aerosol propellant may be mixed with the present compositions and the amount of propellant to be mixed is governed by normal factors well known in the aerosol art. Generally, for liquefiable propellants, the level of propellant is from about 10% to about 60% by weight of the total composition, preferably from about 15% to about 50%. . .

SUMM Alternatively, pressurized aerosol dispensers can be used where the propellant is separated from contact with the hair spray composition such as a two compartment can of the type sold under. . .

SUMM Other suitable aerosol dispensers are those characterized by the propellant being compressed air which can be filled into the dispenser by means of a pump or equivalent device prior to. . .

SUMM . . . as various lanolin compounds; protein hydrolysates and other

protein derivatives; ethylene adducts and polyoxyethylene cholesterol;  
dyes, tints and other colorants; sunscreens; and perfume.

DETD

Ingredient	Weight %
Ethanol, 200 proof	79.00%
Resin.sup.1	4.00%
KOH (45%)	0.82%
DRO Water	15.08%
Aerosol OT.sup.2	0.50%

.sup.1 60% tbutyl acrylate/20% acrylic acid/20% silicone macromer average  
mw = 10,000, having a weight average molecular weight of about 500,000.

.sup.2 Aerosol OT .RTM. , sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate surfactant  
available as a 75% active solution in water and  
ethanol from American

Cyanamid.

DETD A formulation for an aerosol hair spray concentrate is shown below. The  
concentrate is preferably charged with a organic **propellant** at  
about 30% **propellant** and 70% concentrate.

CLM What is claimed is:

11. A hair spray product as in claim 10, further comprising an aerosol  
**propellant** disposed within said container.

. . . in claim 11, wherein said aerosol spray container is a pump spray  
container, wherein compressed air is utilized as a **propellant**.

L116 ANSWER 30 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78120 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their  
oxides

INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Belgium (non-U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5922113		19990713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-951278		19971016 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 586690		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Green, Anthony		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Coletti, Ellen Ciambrone		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	786		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . the foregoing definitions halo is generic to fluoro, chloro,  
bromo and iodo; C.sub.1-4 alkyl defines straight and branch chained  
saturated **hydrocarbon** radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms  
comprising methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, 1-methylethyl, n-butyl,  
1,1-dimethylethyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl; C.sub.1-5 alkyl  
includes C.sub.1-4 alkyl radicals as defined above and saturated  
**hydrocarbon** radicals having five carbon atoms, e.g. n-pentyl and  
the branched pentyl isomers; C.sub.1-6 alkyl includes C.sub.1-5 alkyl  
radicals as defined. . . above and six carbon containing homologs,  
e.g. n-hexyl and the branched hexyl isomers. C.sub.1-12 alkyl includes  
C.sub.1-6 alkyl and saturated **hydrocarbon** radicals having from  
7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and  
their isomers. The term alkali. . .

SUMM . . . and do need special precautions such as the addition of agents  
for stabilizing the active ingredient. In materials that should  
form films such as lubricants, cutting fluids and  
coating materials, they do not impair the formation of uniform

films and the practicability. In particular, in coating materials they do not impair rapid curing in practical circumstances such as room.

SUMM . . . compositions comprise water-repelling agents and surface slipping agents that are capable of imparting a low surface tension of the coating film formed by the polymer or copolymer in the coating compositions.

SUMM . . . non-toxic to nontarget animals or plants and humans in the relevant surrounding. Diluents suitable for this purpose are, for example, water or, organic solvents such as, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene mixtures, substituted naphthalenes; alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, e.g. ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether; ketones e.g. 2-propanone, cyclohexanone and the like; strongly polar solvents; e.g. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide; vegetable oils or epoxidized vegetable oils such as epoxidized coconut oil or soybean oil, and mixtures thereof. Solutions can be prepared in the usual way, if necessary, with assistance of solution promoters. Other liquid forms which can be used consist of emulsions, dispersions or suspensions of the active compound in water or suitable inert diluents, or also concentrates for preparing such emulsions, dispersions or suspensions which can be directly adjusted to the required concentration. For this purpose, the active ingredient is, for example, mixed with a dispersing, suspending or emulsifying agent. The active component can also be dissolved or dispersed in a suitable inert solvent and mixed simultaneously or subsequently with a dispersing or emulsifying agent. It is also possible to use semi-solid carrier substances of cream, ointment, paste or waxlike nature, into which the active ingredient can be incorporated, if necessary, with the aid of solution promoters and/or emulsifiers. Vaseline, petroleum wax, liquid paraffin, silicone oil and other cream-bases are examples of semi-solid carrier substances. Furthermore, it is possible for the active ingredient to be used in the form of aerosols. For this purpose the active ingredient is dissolved or dispersed in a volatile liquid suitable for use as a propellant, for example, chlorinated and/or fluorinated derivatives of methane and ethane and mixtures thereof, or compressed air. In this way solutions under pressure are obtained which, when sprayed, yield aerosols that are particularly suitable for controlling or combatting bacteria and/or fouling organisms, e.g. in closed chambers and storage rooms. For.

SUMM . . . polymers such as alkyd resins or physically drying organic binder-forming solids by solvent evaporation); insecticides such as, for example, chlorinated hydrocarbons, e.g. endosulfan, organophosphates, e.g. chloropyriphos, pyrethroids, e.g. permethrin and the like; additional fungicides and bactericides such as alcohols, e.g. ethanol, 2,3,3-triiodallyl alcohol; aldehydes, e.g. formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde; formaldehyde releasing compounds, e.g. 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (bronopol), 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1-ol; reaction products of amines and formaldehyde, e.g. triazines, 3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5-2H-thiadiazine-2-thione; reaction products of amides and formaldehyde, e.g. 1-hydroxymethyl-2-thiono-1,2-dihydrobenzothiazol-N-hydroxymethylbenzothiazolinthione; phenols, . . .

L116 ANSWER 32 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72243 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal care compositions

INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States  
Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916548		19990629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833819		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-707554, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2409		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM The rheological, holding, and film-forming properties of polymers and copolymers have contributed immensely to their usefulness in a wide variety of personal care compositions. Products. . . copolymers include hairsprays, shampoos, hair conditioners, skin creams and lotion, make-up products, antiperspirants and deodorants, shaving creams, topical drug compositions, sunscreen products, and the like. Consumers are constantly seeking products providing improved performance benefits. In their quest to improve upon current. . .

SUMM . . . consisting of unsaturated carboxylic acid esters of C1-C18 alcohols, unsaturated alcohols (preferably having about 12 to about 30 carbons), unsaturated hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons containing unsaturated alkyl groups, vinyl esters of carboxylic acids, vinyl ethers, allyl esters of carboxylic acids, allyl ethers, and mixtures. . .

SUMM . . . isobutyl vinyl ether and s-butyl vinyl ether; allyl chloride, allyl acetate, 1,2-butadiene; 1,3-butadiene, 1,3-hexadiene, 1,3-cyclohexadiene; bicycloheptadiene; 2,3-dicarboxylmethyl-1,6-hexadiene; ethylene, propylene; isoprene; 1-butene, 2-butene, isobutylene, indene, norbornylene; .beta.-pinene; .alpha.-pinene; and mixtures thereof.

SUMM Hydrophobic solvents suitable for use in the volatile, hydrophobic solvent component are selected from the group consisting of branched chain hydrocarbons, silicones, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM Preferred hydrophobic branched chain hydrocarbons useful as the solvent component herein contain from about 7 to about 14, more preferably from about 10 to about 13, and most preferably from about 11 to about 12 carbon atoms. Saturated hydrocarbons are preferred, although it is not intended to exclude unsaturated hydrocarbons. Examples of such preferred branched chain hydrocarbons include isoparaffins of the above chain sizes. Isoparaffins are commercially available from Exxon Chemical Co; examples include Isopar E (C.sub.8. . . Isopar.TM. H and K (C.sub.11 -C.sub.12 isoparaffins), and Isopar.TM. L (C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 isoparaffins) or mixtures thereof. Other suitable branched chain hydrocarbons are isododecane and isoundecane. Isododecane is preferred and is commercially available from Presperse, Inc. (South Plainfield, N.J., USA) as Permethyl.TM.. . .

SUMM . . . lotions, creams, ointments, tonics, sprays, aerosols, shampoos, conditioners, rinses, bar soaps, hand and body lotions, facial moisturizers, solid gel sticks, sunscreens, anti-acne preparations, topical analgesics, mascaras, antiperspirants, deodorants and the like. Carriers optionally used to formulate such product types should be. . .

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or disperse additional copolymers being used, with water, the C1-C6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials including, but not limited to acetone, hydrocarbons (such as isobutane, hexane, decene), halogenated hydrocarbons

(such as Freons), linalool, esters (such as ethyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include water, ethanol, volatile silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures may be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional propellants to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable propellants include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, propane, n-butane or isobutane. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity may also utilize an emulsifying agent. Examples of suitable emulsifying agents include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of water (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight water). If such an emulsifying agent is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01 % to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 70% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having propellant, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,077,441, Mar. 7, 1978, Olofsson and 4,850,577, Jul. 25, . . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, emulsion carriers, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions, are useful herein. These emulsions can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g., from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These emulsions can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional propellants. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . . .

SUMM . . . seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Preferred among those sunscreens which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . .

SUMM Still other useful sunscreens are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These suncreening actives provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional sunscreens. Especially preferred examples of these sunscreens include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid. . . .

SUMM Generally, the sunscreens can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun

Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema. See Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference. . . .

- SUMM . . . glycerinaldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning actives may also be used in combination with the sunscreen agents.
- SUMM Conditioning agents useful herein, and especially useful for hair care compositions, include hydrocarbons, silicone fluids, and cationic materials.
- SUMM The hydrocarbons can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable hydrocarbons are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.
- SUMM . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicationics such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salt are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C12-22 alkyl. . . .
- SUMM wherein R.sub.1 is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a. . . .
- SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of. . . .
- SUMM . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched hydrocarbons, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . . .
- SUMM . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . . .

## DETD

Component	Weight %
Water	Q.S.to 100%
Tallowtrimonium Chloride	0.10%
Hydrogenated Ditallowdimonium Chloride	0.90%
(Quaternium 18)	
Lauramine Oxide	0.20%
Panthenol	0.05%
Perfume	0.20%
Copolymer [1]	1.00%
Lauramine	0.22%
Hexamethyl disiloxane	3.00%
Isobutane	7.00%

[1] Poly[(tbutyl acrylate)(methacrylic acid)graft-polydimethylsiloxane)

- DETD . . . C and use an appropriate homogenizer to facilitate incorporation of the copolymer into the solvent component. The other components (except isobutane) are mixed in a separate vessel at a temperature high enough (70.degree. C.) to melt the solids. The polymer/solvent component. . . . parts of this batch, affixed with a valve which is crimped into position, and lastly pressure filled with 7 parts Isobutane. This composition is useful for application to the hair to provide conditioning, styling and hold benefits.

## DETD

Component	Weight %
-----------	----------



Water	Q.S. to 100%
Panthenol	0.05%
Perfume	0.20%
Copolymer [1]	2.00%
Dimethylmyristamine	1.33%
Cyclomethicone D4	7.00%
Isobutane	25.00%

[1] Poly[(tbutyl acrylate)(acrylic acid)graft-polydimethylsiloxane)

DETD . . . C and use an appropriate homogenizer to facilitate incorporation of the copolymer into the solvent component. The other components (except isobutane) are mixed in a separate vessel. The polymer/solvent component solution is added to the other components. Aluminum aerosol cans are. . . parts of this batch, affixed with a valve which is crimped into position, and lastly pressure filled with 25 parts Isobutane. This composition is useful for application to the hair to provide conditioning, styling and hold benefits

DETD The following is a sunscreen composition representative of the present invention. An oil-in-water emulsion is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . comprises a pharmaceutical active selected from the group consisting of antiacne actives, analgesic actives, antipruritic actives, anesthetic actives, antimicrobial actives, sunscreen actives, sunless tanning actives, skin-bleaching actives, anti-dandruff actives, antiperspirant actives, deodorant actives and mixtures thereof.

. . . to claim 1, wherein said volatile, hydrophobic solvent component is selected from the group consisting of volatile C.sub.7 -C.sub.14 branched hydrocarbons, volatile silicones and mixtures thereof.

L116 ANSWER 40 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9502 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides

INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5712275		19980127
	WO 9505739		19950302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-586690		19960125 (8)
	WO 1994-EP2784		19940824
			19960125 PCT 371 date
			19960125 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-111352, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Robinson, Allen J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	785		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . the foregoing definitions halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; C.sub.1-4 alkyl defines straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms comprising methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, 1-methylethyl, n-butyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl; C.sub.1-5 alkyl

includes C.sub.1-4 alkyl radicals as defined above and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having five carbon atoms, e.g. n-pentyl and the branched pentyl isomers; C.sub.1-6 alkyl includes C.sub.1-5 alkyl radicals as defined. . . . above and six carbon containing homologs, e.g. n-hexyl and the branched hexyl isomers. C.sub.1-12 alkyl includes C.sub.1-6 alkyl and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and their isomers. The term alkali. . . .

SUMM . . . . and do need special precautions such as the addition of agents for stabilizing the active ingredient. In materials that should form films such as lubricants, cutting fluids and coating materials, they do not impair the formation of uniform films and the practicability. In particular, in coating materials they do not impair rapid curing in practical circumstances such as room. . . .

SUMM . . . . compositions comprise water-repelling agents and surface slipping agents that are capable of imparting a low surface tension of the coating film formed by the polymer or copolymer in the coating compositions.

SUMM . . . . non-toxic to non-target animals or plants and humans in the relevant surrounding. Diluents suitable for this purpose are, for example, water or, organic solvents such as, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene mixtures, substituted naphthalenes; alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, e.g. ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether; ketones e.g. 2-propanone, cyclohexanone and the like; strongly polar solvents; e.g. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide; vegetable oils or epoxidised vegetable oils such as epoxidised coconut oil or soybean oil, and mixtures thereof. Solutions can be prepared in the usual way, if necessary, with assistance of solution promoters. Other liquid forms which can be used consist of emulsions, dispersions or suspensions of the active compound in water or suitable inert diluents, or also concentrates for preparing such emulsions, dispersions or suspensions which can be directly adjusted to the required concentration. For this purpose, the active ingredient is, for example, mixed with a dispersing, suspending or emulsifying agent. The active component can also be dissolved or dispersed in a suitable inert solvent and mixed simultaneously or subsequently with a dispersing or emulsifying agent. It is also possible to use semi-solid carrier substances of cream, ointment, paste or waxlike nature, into which the active ingredient can be incorporated, if necessary, with the aid of solution promoters and/or emulsifiers. Vaseline, petroleum wax, liquid paraffin, silicone oil and other cream-bases are examples of semi-solid carrier substances. Furthermore, it is possible for the active ingredient to be used in the form of aerosols. For this purpose the active ingredient is dissolved or dispersed in a volatile liquid suitable for use as a propellant, for example, chlorinated and/or chlorinated derivatives of methane and ethane and mixtures thereof, or compressed air. In this way solutions under pressure are obtained which, when sprayed, yield aerosols that are particularly suitable for controlling or combatting bacteria and/or fouling organisms, e.g. in closed chambers and storage rooms. For. . . .

SUMM . . . . polymers such as alkyd resins or physically drying organic binder-forming solids by solvent evaporation); insecticides such as, for example, chlorinated hydrocarbons, e.g. endosulfan, organophosphates, e.g. chloropyrifos, pyrethroids, e.g. permethrin and the like; additional fungicides and bactericides such as alcohols, e.g. ethanol, 2,3,3-tri-iodallyl alcohol; aldehydes, e.g. formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde; formaldehyde releasing compounds, e.g. 2-bromo-2-nitro-propane-1,3-diol (bronopol), 2-bromo-2-nitro-propan-1-ol; reaction products of amines and formaldehyde, e.g. triazines, 3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5-2H-thiadiazine-2-thione; reaction products

of amides and formaldehyde, e.g. 1-hydroxymethyl-2-thiono-1:2-dihydro-benzothiazol-N-hydroxymethylbenzothiazolinthione; phenols, . . .

L116 ANSWER 42 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94327 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile **hydrocarbon** solvent

INVENTOR(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hall, Christine, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565193		19961015
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-273289		19940711 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-102433, filed on 5 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabbieri, David K., Lewis, Leonard W., Sabatelli, Anthony D.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1304		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile **hydrocarbon** solvent

AB . . . polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a **hydrocarbon** solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof; (c) a polar solvent phase comprising from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight of the composition, . . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said **hydrocarbon** solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent. In preferred embodiments, the compositions hereof additionally comprise a plasticizer for the silicone. . . .

SUMM . . . an organic backbone that is soluble either in water, lower alkanol, or a mixture thereof, and further containing an insoluble **hydrocarbon** solvent.

SUMM . . . spray compositions with reduced levels of volatile organic compounds, such as ethanol, isopropanol, and other volatile materials, such as aerosol **propellants**. One way to do this is to increase the levels of water in the formulations. In doing so, it would. . .

SUMM (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a **hydrocarbon** solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof, having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.; . . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said **hydrocarbon** solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent.

DETD . . . of higher or lower levels of the polymers, as long as an effective amount is used to provide adhesive or film forming properties to the composition and the composition can be formulated and effectively applied for its intended purpose. By adhesive polymer what is meant is that when applied as a solution to a surface and dried, the polymer forms a film. Such a film will have adhesive and cohesive strength, as is understood by those skilled in the art.

DETD Preferably, the grafted-polymers hereof when dried to form a film have a Tg or Tm of at least about -20.degree. C., preferably at least about 20.degree. C, so that they. . .

- DETD . . . phase separation property provides a specific orientation of the polymer which results in the desired combination of tactile feel, and film-forming or adhesive benefits. The phase-separating nature of the compositions of the present invention may be determined as follows:
- DETD Nonpolar, Branched Chain Hydrocarbon
- DETD The compositions hereof contain as an essential element a volatile, nonpolar, branched chain hydrocarbon, which acts as a solvent for the silicone portion of the silicone grafted copolymer and is safe for topical application to the skin and hair. The branched chain hydrocarbon solvent hereof is present at a level of from about 0.5% to about 15%, preferably from about 1% to about . . .
- DETD The branched chain hydrocarbon solvent is characterized by a boiling point of at least about 105.degree. C., preferably at least about 110.degree. C, more . . . .degree. C. The boiling point is also generally about 260.degree. C. or less, preferably about 200.degree. C. or less. The hydrocarbon chosen should also be safe for topical application to the hair and skin.
- DETD The branched chain hydrocarbon solvents are selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof, preferably C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 branched chain hydrocarbons, more preferably C.sub.12 branched chain hydrocarbons. Saturated hydrocarbons are preferred, although it isn't necessarily intended to exclude unsaturated hydrocarbons.
- DETD . . . and K (C.sub.11 -C.sub.12 isoparaffins), and Isopar.sup.TM L (C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 isoparaffins). The most preferred nonpolar solvent are C.sub.12 branched chain hydrocarbons, especially isododecane. Isododecane is commercially available from Preperse, Inc. (South Plainfield, N.J., USA) as Permethyl.sup.TM 99A.
- DETD The silicone macromer portion of the silicone grafted polymer is soluble in the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent in the present compositions. This can be easily determined by verifying whether a silicone macromer of the same composition. . . solvent. In general, the macromer should be soluble at 25.degree. C. at a concentration of 0.1% by weight of the hydrocarbon solvent, preferably at 1%, more preferably at 5%, most preferably at 15%.
- DETD The nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent, however, is insoluble in the polar solvent of the composition. This is determined in the absence of the silicone. . .
- DETD Without intending to be necessarily limited by any particular theory, it is believed that the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent solubilizes the silicone macromer portion of the silicone grafted polymer. This is believed to aid in obtaining a smoother polymer film upon drying. Since the hydrocarbon solvent is less volatile than the polar solvent phase, the hydrocarbon solvent maintains the silicone portions in solubilized form for a relatively long period as the composition dries, thus minimizing aggregation. . .
- DETD . . . type result in a brittle, gritty film of the silicone grafted polymer when formed from a composition not including the hydrocarbon solvent of the present invention, the use of the acetyl tri-alkyl citrate in the presence of the hydrocarbon solvent in the present compositions can provide improved hair hold relative to the citrate-free composition, without causing the hair to. . . the hair to exhibit improved softness and comb-ability relative to a citrate plasticizer-containing composition that does not contain the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent hereof.
- DETD . . . include, but are not limited to, surfactants (including fluorinated surfactants and silicone copolyols, and silicone tonic strength modifiers, non-silicone grafted film-forming polymers, propellants, hair conditioning agents (e.g., silicone fluids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, long chain hydrocarbons, cationic surfactants, etc.)
- DETD . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with

- sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Pat. No. . . .
- DETD When the hair spray compositions are to be dispensed from a pressurized aerosol container, a **propellant** which consists of one or more of the conventionally-known aerosol **propellants** may be used to propel the compositions. A suitable **propellant** for use can be generally any liquifiable gas conventionally used for aerosol containers.
- DETD Suitable **propellants** for use are volatile **hydrocarbon propellants** which can include liquified lower **hydrocarbons** of 3 to 4 carbon atoms such as **propane**, **butane** and **isobutane**. Other suitable **propellants** are **hydrofluorocarbons** such as 1,2-difluoroethane ( **Hydrofluorocarbon 152A**) supplied as Dymel 152A by DuPont. Other examples of **propellants** are dimethylether, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and atmospheric gas.
- DETD The **hydrocarbons**, particularly **isobutane**, used singly or admixed with other **hydrocarbons** are preferred.
- DETD The aerosol **propellant** may be mixed with the present compositions and the amount of **propellant** to be mixed is governed by normal factors well known in the aerosol art. Generally, for liquifiable **propellants**, the level of **propellant** is from about 10% to about 60% by weight of the total composition, preferably from about 15% to about 50%. . . .
- DETD Alternatively, pressurized aerosol dispensers can be used where the **propellant** is separated from contact with the hair spray composition such as a two compartment can of the type sold under. . . .
- DETD Other suitable aerosol dispensers are those characterized by the **propellant** being compressed air which can be filled into the dispenser by means of a pump or equivalent device prior to. . . .
- DETD . . . and other protein derivatives; ethylene adducts and polyoxyethylene cholesterol; dyes, tints, bleaches, reducing agents and other colorants; pH adjusting agents **sunscreens**; preservatives; thickening agents (e.g. polymeric thickeners, such as xanthan gum); and perfume.

DETD	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Potassium hydroxide	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Perfume	5.00	20.98	5.00	500
Water	64.89	64.89	65.07	64.89
Ethanol.sup.4	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
Propellant-Isobutane	15.98	--	15.98	15.98
Propellant-Hydrofluorocarbon 152a				

.sup.1 60% tbutyl acrylate/20% acrylic acid/20% silicone macromer (weight average molecular weight of silicone macromer. . . .

- DETD In Examples 1-10, the compositions are prepared as described above, by first preparing a polymer premix with the **ethanol**, neutralizing the polymer with the potassium hydroxide (added as a 45% aqueous solution), then adding sequentially (as applicable) with mixing, **water**, **isododecane**, **plasticizer**, and **perfume**. **Propellants** for aerosol compositions are charged to conventional aerosol containers after the remainder of the prepared composition has been added.
- CLM What is claimed is:
- . . . organic polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of **hydrocarbon** solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.; (c) a polar solvent. . . .
  - . . . by weight, of said silicone grafted polymer; (b) from about 1% to about 10%, by 10%, by weight, of said **hydrocarbon** solvent; (c) from about 85% to about 98%, by weight, of said polar solvent, wherein said composition contains no more. . . .
  - . . . about 8%, by weight, of said silicone grafted polymer; (b) from about

2% to about 8%, by weight, of said **hydrocarbon** solvent; (c) from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight, of said polar solvent, wherein said composition contains no more. . .

19. A hair styling composition as in claim 1, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof.

20. A hair styling composition as in claim 2, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is selected from the group consisting of C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 branched chain **hydrocarbons**.

21. A hair styling composition as in claim 20, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is isododecane.

. . . polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a **hydrocarbon** solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.; (c) a polar solvent. . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said **hydrocarbon** solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent.

23. A hair styling composition as in claim 1, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof.

25. A hair styling composition as in claim 24, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is a C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 branched chain **hydrocarbon**.

26. A hair styling composition as in claim 25, where in said **hydrocarbon** solvent is a C.sub.12 branched chain **hydrocarbon**.

27. A hair styling composition as in claim 26, wherein said **hydrocarbon** solvent is isododecane.

L116 ANSWER 44 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:100778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ copolymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer

INVENTOR(S): Kopolow, Stephen L., Plainsboro, NJ, United States  
Burlant, William J., Wayne, NJ, United States  
Helioff, Michael W., Westfield, NJ, United States  
Bires, Carmen D., Hackettstown, NJ, United States  
Login, Robert B., Oakland, NJ, United States  
Tazi, Mohammed, Wayne, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5169622		19921208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-638597		19910108 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20081217		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-510017, filed on 17 Apr 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-604263, filed on 29 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5073296		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lovering, Richard D.  
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bhat, N.  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Katz, Walter, Maue, Marilyn J., Ward, Joshua J.  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 887

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . an emulsion or even in the form of an aerosol packaged under pressure in an aerosol container together with a **propellant**.  
 DETD These cosmetic compositions for the hair and skin can be provided in the form of aqueous, alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions, the alcohol being either **ethanol** or **isopropanol**, preferably in the form of a cream, a mousse, a lotion, an oil, a **water-in-oil emulsion** or even in the form of aspray. In this latter case, the compositions are packaged in an **aerosol** container, under pressure, together with a **propellant** such as nitrogen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, **butane** or even mixtures of such **propellants**.  
 DETD These compositions for the skin constitute principally treating creams or lotions for the hands, face or body, **sunscreens**, and cleansing lotions.  
 DETD wherein R.sub.1 is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic **hydrocarbon** radical having from 8 to 24, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms; and M is a cation. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a **hydrocarbon** of the **methane** series, including iso-, neo-, ineso-, and n-paraffins, having 8 to 24 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms and a . . .  
 DETD . . . be liquid or gaseous, and is usually, but not necessarily, diluted by inert diluents, for example by liquid S0.sub.2, chlorinated **hydrocarbons**, etc., when used in the liquid form, or by air, nitrogen, gaseous S0.sub.2, etc., when used in the gaseous form.  
 DETD 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-**butane** -1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxypentane, -1-sulfate; p0 3-[P,P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradecoxyl-phosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate;  
 DETD 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-**propane** -1-phosphonate;  
 DETD 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)**propane**-1-sulfonate;  
 DETD 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-**butane** -1-carboxylate;  
 DETD 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-**propane** -1-phosphate;  
 DETD 3-[P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio]-**propane**-1-phosphate; and  
 DETD . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-**aminopropionate**, sodium 3-dodecylammopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. . . .

DETD . . . 3.0

Silicone (102/18/11, Ex. 8)

(30% Active)

Resin (Gaffix .RTM. VC-713, GAF)

	1-10	2-8	5.0
Surfactant	0.1-5	0.2-1	0.5

(non-ionic, nonoxynol-9  
 or sodium cocoylisethionate)

Water	qs	qs	qs
<b>Propellant</b>	5-25	10-20	15.0

(A-46, isobutane/propane)

DETD

Ingredient	% by weight
------------	-------------

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8) (30% solids)

	3.0
Vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl	
	5.00
methacrylate quaternized w/diethylsulfate	
Oleth-20	0.5
Fragrance	0.25
Propellant A-46	15.0
DM DM Hydantoin	0.25
Deionized water	76.0
	100.00

DETD

SUNSCREEN LOTION (1)

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8)

	2.5
sorbitol	6.0
propylparaben	0.1
glyceryl stearate	2.4
stearic acid	1.5
octyl dimethyl PABA	7.5
benzophenone-3	2.5
lanolin	2.5
methylparaben	0.2
deionized water	qs

DETD

CATIONIC MOUSSE HAND/BODY LOTION

(Used 85 Parts of the following formula to 15 parts  
propellant A-46)

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8)

	0.50
acetylated polyoxyethylene lanolin	
	2.00
ethoxylated lanolin alcohols	
	1.00
glyceryl stearate, self-emulsifying	
	5.50
cetyl alcohol	1.50
mineral oil, 70 CTS	1.50
stearyl alcohol	

CLM What is claimed is:

13. A skin care composition according to claim 1 which is a  
sunscreen formulation.



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002043483	A2	20020606	WO 2001-US44254	20011126
WO 2002043483	A3	20020822		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002019879 A5 20020611 AU 2002-19870 20011126  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-724313 A 20001128  
 WO 2001-US44254 W 20011126

AB The insect repellent compn. has (a) an amt. of an insect repellent effective to repel insects when applied to the skin and (b) a cosmetically-acceptable vehicle in which the insect repellent active is dispersed and delivered. The vehicle has (i) a volatile org. compd. (VOC) component capable of volatilizing upon exposure to a redn. in pressure for delivering the compn. in an aerosol form, and (ii) a non-VOC component. The aerosol compn. has a VOC content of not greater than about 55 wt. % based upon the wt. of the aerosol compn. Further disclosed is a method of repelling insects from skin wherein the aerosol compn. is applied to or sprayed on the skin.

IT 106-24-1, Geraniol 134-62-3, DEET 42822-86-6, p-Menthane-3,8-diol 52304-36-6

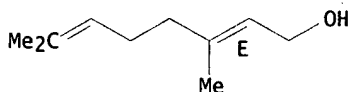
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(aerosol insect repellent compn. with low VOC content contg.)

RN 106-24-1 HCAPLUS

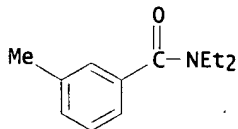
CN 2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



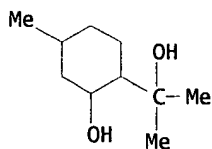
RN 134-62-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

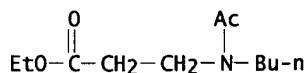


RN 42822-86-6 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanemethanol, 2-hydroxy-.alpha.,.alpha.,4-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52304-36-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN .beta.-Alanine, N-acetyl-N-butyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

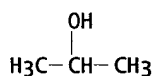


IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (aerosol insect repellent compn. with low VOC  
 content contg.)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 2 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:538346 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:74823  
 TITLE: High-pressure aerosol products  
 INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Mitsuma, Shigekazu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002201464	A2	20020719	JP 2001-331335	20011029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 2000-333597 A 20001031		

AB The products, e.g. insecticidal sprays, hair sprays, air fresheners, etc., contain an aerosol compn. comprising (a) a compn. which shows crit. temp. .gtoreq.90.degree. and is liq. when pressurized and (b) **propellant** having crit. temp. .ltoreq.50.degree. and show pressure 1-5 MPa at 25.degree.. The **propellant** may be CO2 or N2O. The products give very fine particles because amt. of **propellants** dissolved in the liq. compns. is large and have low flammability because there is less increase in pressure when temp. increases. An aerosol container was packed with a compn. contg. permethrin 0.3, synepirin 0.05, and kerosene 99.65 parts and CO2 gas at wt. ratio 85.0:15.0 to give an aerosol product having pressure 1.7 MPa (25.degree.).

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (solvent; high-pressure aerosol products which give fine particles and have low flammability)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 3 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:194739 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:233084  
 TITLE: Compositions containing copper-zinc alloys and metl  
 for Gastropoda control  
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001072520	A2	20010321	JP 1999-253257	19990907
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-253257	19990907
AB Comps. contg. Cu-Zn alloy flat particles and solvents are applied to surfaces to form coating films for Gastropoda control.				
An aerosol spray contg. scaly brass, EtOH, and LPG showed good repellency against slugs.				
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(solvent; Gastropoda repellent aerosol sprays contg. Cu-Zn alloy flat particles)				
RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS				
CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 4 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:817640 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:360030  
 TITLE: Emulsion-type aerosol compositions and products  
 INVENTOR(S): Matsumura, Toshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Aerosol Industry Co., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000319643	A2	20001121	JP 1999-126107	19990506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-126107	19990506
AB The aerosol comps., for application to human bodies or for insect repellents, contain oil-in-water emulsions contg. oil particles dispersed in aq. media, and compressed gas propellants. The aerosol products are placed in pressure containers having spray valves. An aerosol prepn. contg. dimethyltoluamide 10.0, tetraglycerol monooleate 0.3, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 5.0, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene decyltetradecyl ether 2.0, EtOH 2.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 1.0, N <sub>2</sub> 0.1, CO <sub>2</sub> 2.5, and H <sub>2</sub> O to 100 wt.% showed good emulsion stability				

1-9/18/16  
 20-8/26/27  
 31/33/1

for 3 mo.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl  
 alcohol, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (storage-stable aerosol compns. and products contg.  
 oil-in-water emulsions and compressed gas  
 propellants)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OH  
 |  
 H<sub>3</sub>C-CH-CH<sub>3</sub>

L116 ANSWER 5 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:389091 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45134  
 TITLE: Aerosol compositions containing corn starch  
 ester or silicone resin for antiperspirants,  
 cosmetics, and repellents  
 INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Naoshi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10158138	A2	19980616	JP 1996-337548	19961202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-337548 19961202

AB Title compns. contain (A) powders 0.1-20, contg. corn starch  
 octenylsuccinate Al salt (I) and/or spherical silicone resins showing av.  
 particle size 0.5-15 .mu.m and bulk sp. gr. 0.1-0.6, (B) EtOH 10-65, (C)  
 oil agents 0.01-30, (D) surfactants 0.01-10, and (E)  
 propellants 30-65 wt.%. The compns. are free from white powder  
 formation on skin and show long-lasting skin-cooling effect and  
 dispersion stability. An aerosol was prepd. from I 5.0, EtOH  
 38.0, iso-Pr myristate 5.0, Nikkol SO 15 (sorbitan sesquioleate) 2.0, and  
 n-butane 50.0 wt.%.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (aerosols contg. corn starch ester or silicone  
 resin for antiperspirants, cosmetics, and repellents)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 6 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:678497 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:327737  
 TITLE: Insect **repellent** aerosols containing azeotropes  
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi; Tsutsumi, Shusaku; Sugano, Hiromoto  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09263501	A2	19971007	JP 1997-11499	19970124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-10158	19960124

AB An insect **repellent** aerosol that can be applied to the human body uniformly and that has long-term effectiveness comprises a compn. contg. **repellent** (e.g., N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide), solvent, and powder and a **propellant**, wherein the solvent and/or **propellant** is an azeotrope, preferably contg. **pentane**. Thus, a compn. comprising DEET 4.0 g, powder (silicic anhydride) 2.0 g, **dispersing agent** (sorbitan monolaurate) 1.2 g, and solvent (EtOH) to 40 mL and **propellant** (LPG 30 mL and **isopentane** 30 mL) showed improved adhesion to skin in comparison with a compn. contg. HCF C22 as **propellant**.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (of insect **repellent aerosols** contg. azeotropes)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 7 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:240023 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:226497  
 TITLE: Water-dispersed water- and oil-repellent composition and spray-type products containing them  
 INVENTOR(S): Inoe, Takeo; Nakamura, Yoshiaki; Murakami, Juji  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar Kk, Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09025478	A2	19970128	JP 1995-196152	19950707
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-196152	19950707

AB The compns. for textiles, fibers, fabrics, and paper contain (A) water-dispersed F-based water- and oil-repelling agents; (B) lower aliph. alcs., arom. alcs., polyols, and/or polyol alkyl ethers, and (C) H<sub>2</sub>O. The spray-type products comprises spraying bottles contg. the above compns. Thus, a compn. contg. 1.0 part mixts. of C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>20</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Me:CH<sub>2</sub>-stearyl methacrylate copolymer and polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, 5.0 parts MeOH, and balanced H<sub>2</sub>O showed good dispersion stability in wide temp. range,.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1; Methanol, uses  
 71-23-8, Propanol, uses  
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (water-dispersed water- and oil  
 -repellent compn. and spray-type products)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-56-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-OH

RN 71-23-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 8 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:191606 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:187341  
 TITLE: Water-repellent resin compositions  
 placed in aerosol containers for fabrics and actuators  
 used  
 INVENTOR(S): Oota, Seiichi; Sato, Masayuki  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09003441	A2	19970107	JP 1995-175438	19950619
JP 2787660	B2	19980820		

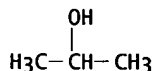
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-175438 19950619

AB The water repellents contain (a) aerosol compns.  
 comprising water-repellent resins dissolved in  
 nonhalogen solvents [surface tension at 20.degree. .gtoreq.21 dyne/cm and  
 evapn. velocity .gtoreq.300 as compared with that (100) for AcOBu] and (b)  
 CO<sub>2</sub> as a propellant filled into aerosol containers to inner  
 pressure 2.5-5.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. A compn. contg. Defensa MCF 323 (fluoropolymer)  
 1, di-Me siloxane 2, and EtOH 97% was placed in an aerosol container with  
 CO<sub>2</sub> to inner pressure 4.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The water repellents  
 gave sprayed particles which adhered well to fabrics.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (water-repellent resin compns. placed in  
 aerosol containers with solvents and CO<sub>2</sub> with good adhesion to  
 fabrics)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 9 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:265141 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:292890  
 TITLE: Uniform and compatible mixed solvent compositions for aerosol products  
 INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Goro  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chuo Eazooru Kagaku Kk, Japan; Matsuzawa Toshio  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08041446	A2	19960213	JP 1994-182540	19940803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-182540	19940803

AB The compns. contg. no freon and chloro solvent and having low flammability comprise (X) perfluoro polyethers, (Y) aliph. hydrocarbons with mol. wt. 44-129 and/or ethers with mol. wt. 46-242, and (Z) combustible org. solvents other than Y, with X, Y, and Z being 4-96% and miscible within the range. A compn. contained Et ether 4, iso-Bu ether 54, EtOH 14, and Gardene FTX 28%.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses  
 RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)  
 (freon-free uniform and compatible mixed solvent compns. for aerosol products)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 10 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:753849 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:343297  
 TITLE: Aerosol-type nonflammable finishing agent compositions for fibers  
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Kazuto; Takeuchi, Katsuyuki  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 07150469 A2 19950613 JP 1993-329757 19931130  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-329757 19931130  
 AB The compns. contain finishing components 0.1-5.0, .gtoreq.1 C1-4 alkanols  
 40-80, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane 20-56, and nonflammable compressed gases  
 0.1-3%. Thus, an aerosol spray comprising Defensa MCF 323 (F-based  
 water repellent) 0.68, EtOH 76.55, HFC 134a 20.83, and  
 CO2 1.94% showed good nonflammability.  
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses  
 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses 35296-72-1, Butanol  
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (aerosol-type nonflammable finishing agent compns. for  
 fibers)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-56-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OH  
 |  
 H<sub>3</sub>C-CH-CH<sub>3</sub>

RN 35296-72-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Butanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

D1-OH

L116 ANSWER 11 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:25616 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:25616

TITLE: Foaming insecticide aerosols containing surfactants,  
 alcohols, thickening agents, etc. and the method for  
 application of the aerosols

INVENTOR(S): Kashima, Seiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Jochugiku Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05238903	A2	19930917	JP 1991-77045	19910315
JP 2756614	B2	19980525		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-77045	19910315



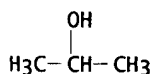
AB Insecticide aerosols are applied as foams formed by spraying mixts. of .gtoreq.70 wt.% liqs. contg. insecticides 0.05-25.0, nonionic surfactants 0.1-5.0, thickening agents 0.01-3.0, lower alcs. 40-70, and H<sub>2</sub>O 30-50 wt.% and .ltoreq.30 wt.% **propellants** charged in containers. The aerosols show good foam stability. An aerosol contg. 90 wt.% a compn. contg. phenothrin 1.0, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl **ether** 0.3, polyoxyethylene behenyl **ether** 0.4, acrylic acid polymer 0.1, EtOH 60, and H<sub>2</sub>O 38.2 wt.% and 10 wt.% of a **propellant** compn. contg. 70 wt.% di-Me **ether** and 30 wt.% LPG was applied to floors and walls to show insecticidal and insect **repellent** activities for .gtoreq.6 mo.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (insecticide aerosols contg., with good foam stability)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 12 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

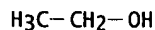
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:131748 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:131748  
 TITLE: High alcohol content aerosol antimicrobial mousse  
 INVENTOR(S): Lins, Claudio L. K.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5167950	A	19921201	US 1991-676917	19910328
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-676917	19910328

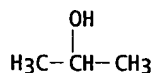
AB The title compn. which is dispensed as a foam for use as an antiseptic comprises (1) an intermediate conc. 85-98% and (2) a **hydrocarbon propellant** 2-15%. The intermediate conc. comprises EtOH or isoPrOH 52-75; a **water-dispersible** polymeric gelling agent 0.1-1.5; and an amphiphilic system consisting of (a) .gtoreq.1 C16-22 alc., (b) .gtoreq.1 nonionic surfactant; where the hydrophilic balance (HLB) of a and b is 4.5-8.0 and the balance being .gtoreq.20% of **water**. The **hydrocarbon propellant** is a satd. aliph. C2-6 **hydrocarbon**. An aerosol mousse contained S.D. alc. 40-A 60.00, Carbomer-951 0.20, water 34.50, 85% triethanolamine 0.20, Ritapro-300 (cetearyl alc. and cetareth-20 surfactant) 5.00, fragrance 0.10 %.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, biological studies  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (antimicrobial aerosol mousse contg. high content of)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 13 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:237126 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:237126  
TITLE: Aqueous emulsion and its use for delivery of aerosol composition  
INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,091,111.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5145604	A	19920908	US 1992-832168	19920206
US 5091111	A	19920225	US 1990-584963	19900919
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-584963	19900919

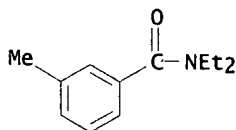
AB The aq. emulsion system comprises a mixt. of a non-ionic surfactant, a C2-18 primary alc., a compd. selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and mixts. thereof, and an active ingredient, and balance water. The active ingredient to be delivery can include insect repellent, odor-imparting materials, cleaning and polishing material, dermal treatment material, or stain removal agent. The aq. emulsion system contains vesicular structures of an av. size of 10-300 nm.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 134-62-3, Deet  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(aerosol emulsion contg., propellants for delivery of)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 134-62-3 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 14 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:238457 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:238457  
 TITLE: Aqueous emulsion preparation and its use for delivering aerosol composition from a pressurized container  
 INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5091111	A	19920225	US 1990-584963	19900919
WO 9205229	A1	19920402	WO 1991-US6635	19910913
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2111122	AA	19920402	CA 1991-2111122	19910913
CA 2111122	C	19970107		
AU 9186459	A1	19920415	AU 1991-86459	19910913
AU 641289	B2	19930916		
EP 553121	A1	19930804	EP 1991-917077	19910913
EP 553121	B1	19960605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 06501201	T2	19940210	JP 1991-517541	19910913
AT 138969	E	19960615	AT 1991-917077	19910913
ES 2088018	T3	19960801	ES 1991-917077	19910913
US 5145604	A	19920908	US 1992-832168	19920206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-584963	19900919
			WO 1991-US6635	19910913

AB An improved two-phase system for delivering an aerosol comprises (1) 75-98 wt.% an aq. component comprising a mist. of a non-ionic surfactant, a C9-18 primary alc., a compd. selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and an active ingredient, and balance water and (2) 2-25 wt.% propellant component comprising a C3-5 linear hydrocarbon. The active ingredients to be delivered can include such things as pesticides, insect repellents, fragrances, emollients, polymers, and polishing or cleaning compds.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses

RL: USES (Uses)  
 (aerosol emulsion contg., propellants for delivery of)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

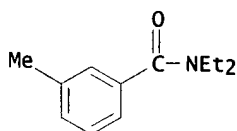
L116 ANSWER 15 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:128782 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:128782  
 TITLE: Foam-producing cosmetic aerosols  
 INVENTOR(S): Shinosawa, Takahiro  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 02258887 A2 19901019 JP 1989-338589 19891228  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-329216 19881228  
 AB A foaming aerosol compn. contains oils 0.5-20.0, a surfactant 0.3-5.0, EtOH 0-30.0, H2O 99.0-25.0% by wt. with addn. of active ingredients and liquefied petroleum gas as **propellant**. The aerosol compn. is suitable for prepg. a shaving cream. Thus, a compn. was prepd. that consisted of trichlorohydroxy di-Ph ether 0.1, 1-menthol 0.45, K glycyrrhizinate 0.05, lactic acid 0.02, Na lactate 0.07, a perfume 0.5, iso-Bu myristate 10.0, xanthan gum 0.2, POE nonylphenol 0.3, POE hydrogenated castor oil 0.1, silica 0.5, and H2O to 100% by wt. This compn. (25 parts by wt.) was mixed with 75 parts **propellants** to give an aerosol.  
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 134-62-3, DEET  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic aerosol contg., foam-producing)  
 RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 134-62-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

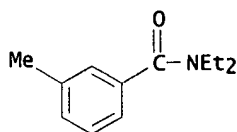


DEET

L116 ANSWER 16 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:578274 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:178274  
 TITLE: Aerosol compositions for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics  
 INVENTOR(S): Akita, Shigeki; Oguri, Kunio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02032190	A2	19900201	JP 1988-181754	19880722
JP 2729244	B2	19980318		

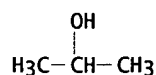
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-181754 19880722  
 AB An aerosol useful in pharmaceutical and cosmetic prepns. contain water 30-60, EtOH and/or isoPrOH 20-60, Me2O 11-40, a physiol. active agent 0.1-12, and an inhibitor of volatility with high ignition temp. 0.1-10% by wt. The discharge amt. from the aerosol is 0.1-0.5 g/s at 25.degree.. The spray is not flammable and not wasted by scattering. An anti-inflammatory, analgesic aerosol compn. was prepd. consisting of camphor 3.0, methanol 3.0, Me salicylate 2.5, glycol salicylate 1.5, propylene glycol 5.0 g, a 99% undenatured alc. 20.0, isoPrOH 5.0, water 30.0, Me2O 27.0, and liquefied petroleum gas 3.0 mL.  
 IT 134-62-3  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (aerosol contg. insect **repellent**)  
 RN 134-62-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl  
alcohol, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic aerosol compn. contg.)  
RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

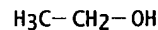


L116 ANSWER 17 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:604964 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:204964  
TITLE: Aerosol spray  
INVENTOR(S): Owada, Ryoichi; Oguri, Kunio  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.  
CODEN: GWXXBX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3630065	A1	19870305	DE 1986-3630065	19860904
JP 62054784	A2	19870310	JP 1985-195099	19850904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-195099			19850904	

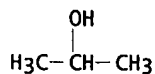
AB An aerosol foam or mist contains 2-30% by wt. conc. and 70-98% dichlorotetrafluoroethane propellant. The conc. is an aq. soln. and comprises EtOH and/or iso-PrOH 3-60, a surfactant 0.01-10, and/or powder 0.1-50, and an active ingredient 0.1-50% by wt. An antiperspirant aerosol was made by filling a can with 99% geraniol-denatured EtOH 3.5, H2O 100, Epan-740 0.5, Al hydrochloride 0.2, Irgasan DP-300, talc 2.6 and Flon-114 83.0 parts. Insect-repellent and aftershave aerosols were also prepd.

IT 64-17-5D, geraniol- or saccharose-denatured, biological studies  
67-63-0D, geraniol- or saccharose-denatured  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(aerosol foam contg., producing elec. spark-like sound)  
RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



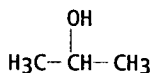
RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 18 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:535647 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:135647  
 TITLE: Peelable aerosol foaming compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Kusakari, Naotoshi; Wada, Keiji  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61051077	A2	19860313	JP 1984-173085	19840820
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1984-173085	19840820
AB Compns. contg. a resin, e.g. poly(vinyl butyral) and/or ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, a propellant, e.g. Flon 11 - Flon 22 mixt., Me2O - Flon 11 mixt. or Me2O, a tackifier, e.g. iso-PrOH (I) and a resin, and a surfactant, e.g. sorbitan trioleate (II) are useful as vermin killers, adhesive bandages, metal cleaners, etc. Thus, a mixt. of Eslec BLS 12, 60:40 Flon 11 - Flon 22 mixt. 86, I 0.5, and II 1.5% had good peelability from PVC, polystyrene, or acrylic resin substrates and captured cockroaches.				
IT 67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous RL: USES (Uses) (solvents and tackifiers, for peelable aerosol foams)				
RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS				
CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L116 ANSWER 19 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:593313 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:193313  
 TITLE: Protective impregnation spray for leather and textiles  
 INVENTOR(S): Peter, Hans Joachim  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Werner und Mertz G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp. Addn. to Ger. Offen. 3,428,023.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3438645	A1	19860424	DE 1984-3438645	19841022
DE 3428023	A1	19860206	DE 1984-3428023	19840730
DE 3428023	C2	19900613		
DK 8504824	A	19860423	DK 1985-4824	19851021
EP 180842	A1	19860514	EP 1985-113338	19851021

EP 180842 B1 19900502  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE  
 AT 53858 E 19900615 AT 1985-113338 19851021  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1984-3428023 19840730  
 DE 1984-3438645 19841022  
 EP 1985-113338 19851021

AB A spray for impregnating leather and textiles contains .gtoreq.1  
**propellants** and, as its active principle, **fluorocarbon**  
 resins (solids) 0.1-1.5, solvents 6-98, H<sub>2</sub>O 0-98, wax 0-5,  
 silicones 0-5, oils and/or fats 0-5, emulsifiers 0-1, corrosion  
 inhibitor 0-0.5, perfume 0-0.5, and dyes 0-5%. The contents of the  
 aerosol can consist of the active principle 35-65, liq. **propellant**  
 30-70, and gaseous **propellant** 0-7%. Thus, an active principle  
 was formulated from Foraperle P 300 1.5, EtOH 96.5, Baysilon M 500 0.5,  
 Baysilon M 10000 1.0, B 3010 0.3, and perfume 0.2%. To 99.75% of this  
 compn. was added 0.25% Sudan Black X 60. An aerosol spray can was then  
 charged with 60 parts of this colored mixt. and 40 parts of a  
**propane-butane** mixt., resulting in an internal dispenser  
 pressure of 2.7 bars.

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous 67-63-0, uses and  
 miscellaneous  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (leather and textile stain **repellent** compns. contg., for  
**aerosol** spray application)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OH  
 |  
 H<sub>3</sub>C-CH-CH<sub>3</sub>

L116 ANSWER 20 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:142192 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:142192  
 TITLE: Lecithin-containing surface release compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Scotti, Frank; Page, Edward H.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4371451	A	19830201	US 1982-347568	19820210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1982-347568	19820210

AB An anti-stick **fluorocarbon-free aerosol** surface  
 release compn. for cooking surfaces comprises a dispersion of  
 lecithin (3-15%) in water (7-60%) and **dimethyl**  
**ether** [115-10-6] (30-85%) or in a soln. of **dimethyl**  
**ether** in aq. EtOH [64-17-5] (4-25%) wherein  
**dimethyl ether** serves as **propellant** and to  
 pressurize the compn. to 20-60 psig. Thus, 50 g com. lecithin (52%  
 phosphatide solids, 47.3% soybean oil, and 0.7%  
 moisture), 50 g water, and 10 g EtOH (95%) were added in that

order to a 100 mL Fisher Porter tube, the tube was sealed, and 35 g dimethyl ether was introduced through a valve in the tube. The lecithin component of the product had a viscosity of 1000 cP, a pour point of -6.degree., a smoke point of 177.degree., pH of 6.8 (1% soln.), and d. at 25.degree. of 0.998 g/mL. The formulation imparted good anti-stick properties to a frying pan used for frying eggs, appeared as fine droplets (without foaming) on the pan, and was non-flammable.

L116 ANSWER 21 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:444147 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:44147  
TITLE: Aerosol spray composition  
INVENTOR(S): Wada, Kazuo; Wakamiya, Masayuki; Shigemura, Kenichi  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokyo Aerosol Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 41 pp.  
CODEN: GWXXBX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3134723	A1	19820401	DE 1981-3134723	19810902
JP 57047377	A2	19820318	JP 1980-121604	19800902
JP 57111374	A2	19820710	JP 1980-187682	19801229
JP 57136506	A2	19820823	JP 1981-21803	19810217
JP 57136507	A2	19820823	JP 1981-21804	19810217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1980-121604	19800902
			JP 1980-187682	19801229
			JP 1981-21803	19810217
			JP 1981-21804	19810217

AB Aerosol insecticides, insect repellents, and cosmetics contain CO<sub>2</sub> and 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (I) [76-13-1], and optionally, an alc. (EtOH [64-17-5] or iso-PrOH [67-63-0]), an addnl. volatile component (propane [74-98-6], Me<sub>2</sub>O [115-10-6], isobutane [75-28-5], butane [106-97-8], or 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane [76-14-2]), and a halomethane (CCl<sub>3</sub>F [75-69-4] or CCl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> [75-71-8]). The combination of volatile compds. gives nonexplosive aerosols with good chem. stability and const. pressure, and which do not pollute the atm. Thus, a hair spray contained: Gantrez ES-425 polymer 4.15, lanolin alc. 1.00, 90% EtOH 39.35, iso-Pr myristate 1.00, I 50, perfume 0.50, and CO<sub>2</sub> 4 parts.

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous 67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous  
RL: USES (Uses)

(aerosol cosmetic and insecticides contg.)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OH  
|  
H<sub>3</sub>C-CH-CH<sub>3</sub>

L116 ANSWER 22 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:55522 HCAPLUS



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:55522  
 TITLE: Impregnant for waterproofing leather and textile materials  
 INVENTOR(S): Steinbach, Hans Horst; Schnurrrbusch, Karl; Rieder, Matthias  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3116509	A1	19821118	DE 1981-3116509	19810425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1981-3116509	19810425

AB Aerosol sprays for the waterproofing of textiles and leather contain a Ti oxide-contg. poly(dimethylsiloxane) (I), BuOH, and an aliph. hydrocarbon fraction b. 40-80.degree.. Thus, 9.63 parts I was treated with 9.63 parts Bu titanate for 3 h and the compn. was mixed with 9.63 parts BuOH [71-36-3] and 99.5 parts petroleum ether b. 40-80.degree.. An aerosol formulated with the above mixt. using FCC13 and F2CC12 as the propellant provided various textiles and leather goods with a water-repellent finish.

IT 71-36-3, uses and miscellaneous  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (aerosol waterproofing compns. contg., for leather and textiles)

RN 71-36-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1-Butanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L116 ANSWER 23 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:40670 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:40670  
 TITLE: Aqueous alcohol aerosol foams  
 AUTHOR(S): Sanders, Paul A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, USA  
 SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry (1966), 99(2), 56, 58, 60, 142-3, 146-54, (3), 57-8, 170-5  
 CODEN: DCINAQ; ISSN: 0012-6527  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Variables influencing foam properties are discussed and test data is given. Titrn. of propellants 11, 12, 114, 142b, and 152a to the cloud point with several aq. EtOH ratios showed 152a had the highest soly., 114 the lowest. A 40:60 ratio of propellants 12 and 114 was used in most of the test work because of good discharge properties and the formation of stiff, dense foams. The 12-114 mixt. has max. soly. in aq. iso-PrOH, min. soly. in aq. MeOH; it is slightly more sol. in aq-EtOH than in aq. acetone. Tests on the effect of several surfactants for propellant solubilization showed 3.7% Brij 72 to be best with an aq. EtOH-propellant ratio of 87.5:12.5. However, the surfactants may have functioned as addnl. EtOH. The H<sub>2</sub>O-EtOH ratio is one of the most important variables in the control of foam stability as well as propellant soly. in the system. A ratio range of 40:60 to 35:65 gave homogeneous emulsion systems and fairly stable foams. Aq. MeOH gave stable foams, iso-PrOH very poor ones. Using 4% Polawax, foam stiffness was max. with H<sub>2</sub>O-EtOH ratios of 45:55 to 40:60; d. was highest in the absence of alc. H<sub>2</sub>O-MeOH ratios of 70:30 to 65:35 gave max. stiffness; H<sub>2</sub>O-iso-PrOH in

this ratio was unstable. H<sub>2</sub>O-acetone results were comparable to those with EtOH. Systems contg. 86% aq. EtOH (35:65), 10% 12-114 propellant (40:60), and 4% of the following surfactants gave satisfactory foams: Polawax, a 50:50 mixt. of cetyl and stearyl alcs., Siponic E-O, and mixts. of cetyl and stearyl alcs. with Siponic E-O and Brij 72. In systems contg. a H<sub>2</sub>O-EtOH ratio of 50:50, the preferred surfactant was Brij 72 or Polawax. Formulations contg. 76% aq. EtOH, 10% solvent, 4% Polawax, and 10% 12-114 propellant were prepd. H<sub>2</sub>OEtOH ratios of 40:60 and 35:65 were used. To produce foam the solvent should be sol. in the aq. EtOH and Polawax should be insol. in the conc. at room temp. Addn. of glycols increased foam stiffness. Insoly. of the surfactant in the aq. EtOH appeared to be necessary for foam formation. Polawax, insol. in the propellant alone, was sol. in the aq. EtOH-propellant mixt. Therefore, it is believed that when the aerosol is discharged, evapn. of the propellant causes pptn. of the solid surfactant and foam formation. Methods for prepn. of the conc., loading, container selection, and storage of the finished product should be thoroughly tested to minimize problems, esp. when metal containers are used. Seven basic formulations are given, for foaming after shaves, antiperspirants, insect repellents, sun lotions, and rubbing alc.

IT 67-56-1, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(foam-forming compns. with fluoro propellants and surfactants and aerosol foams therefrom)

RN 67-56-1 HCAPLUS

CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C--OH

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(foam-producing compns. with fluoro propellants and surfactants and aerosol foams therefrom)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H<sub>3</sub>C--CH<sub>2</sub>--OH

L116 ANSWER 24 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:4618 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:4618

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:908f-g

TITLE: Solubility of aromatic substances

AUTHOR(S): De Feo, Vincent J.

SOURCE: American Perfumer and Aromatics (1960), 75(No. 10), 84  
CODEN: APARAM; ISSN: 0517-4252

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Fifteen essential oils and 15 aromatic chemicals were tested (as 1% solns.) for compatibility with propellant 11/12 (50:50) and propellant 114. The tests were carried out in clear 2-oz. aerosol bottles. Four bottles of each of the mixts. tested were made up, 2 were stored at room temp., 2 at 110.degree.F. One of each set was then sprayed and evaluated for odor at 1-week intervals for about 6 months, by a panel of perfumers. One set was left for soly. observations during a 16-month period. The compatibility results were given under the headings sol., cloudy, and insol.

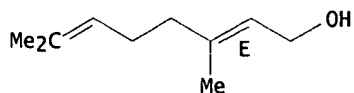
IT 106-24-1, Geraniol

(soly. in aerosol propellant)

RN 106-24-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 111-87-5, Octyl alcohol  
(soly. of, in aerosol propellant)  
RN 111-87-5 HCAPLUS  
CN 1-Octanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>-Me

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L116 ANSWER 25 OF 44 USPTAFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:81442 USPTAFULL  
TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers  
and hair and skin care compositions containing the same  
INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,  
United States  
Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6537532	B1	20030325
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-342726		19990629 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-748705, filed on 13 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5916547 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Di Nola-Baron, Liliana		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Peebles, Brent M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2149		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible  
silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic  
and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This  
invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling  
purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers.  
This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing  
cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the  
skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering  
and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the  
skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 26 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:254438 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin  
 care compositions containing the same  
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,  
 United States  
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6458906	B1	20021001
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409486		19950321 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henderson, Christopher		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Peebles, Brent M., Corstanje, Brahm J., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1850		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible  
thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical  
compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially  
relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair  
styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further  
relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical  
compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin  
care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally  
transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 27 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:87734 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic  
 compositions containing enduring perfume  
 INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States  
 Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States  
 Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States  
 Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6086903		20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606881		19960226 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wortman, Donna C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Camp, Jason J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3846		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care  
compositions and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about  
0.001% to about 50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring

perfume, are disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 28 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141285 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same  
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States  
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980878		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-904741		19970801 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-440852, filed on 15 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259070, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2234		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 29 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141283 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Hair spray compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Peffly, Majorie Mossman, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980876		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-644937		19960513 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-200831, filed on 17 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-883979, filed on 15 May 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-747165, filed on 19 Aug 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Levy, Neil S.		

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tucker, Joan B., Murphy, Stephen T., Lewis, Leonard W.  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 1514

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to hair spray compositions comprising from about 0.01% to about 2% of an ionic surfactant or a nonionic surfactant having an HLB of about 7 or less; from about 0.5% to about 15% of an ionic resin having a weight average molecular weight of at least about 300,000; and a liquid vehicle. This invention further relates to hairspray compositions comprising from about 0.5% to about 15% of an ionic, silicone macromer-containing resin as the hair setting agent, a liquid vehicle comprising a mixture of water and monohydric alcohol solvent (e.g., C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 monohydric alcohols) wherein the composition contains at least about 10%, by weight of the composition, of water, and an ionic surfactant. Suitable surfactants are organic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, and nonionic surfactants having an average HLB of less than or equal to about 7.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 30 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78120 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides

INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5922113		19990713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-951278		19971016 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 586690		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Green, Anthony		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Coletti, Ellen Ciambrone		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	786		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use of 3-aryl-5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-oxathiazines and their oxides having the formula ##STR1## wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R.sup.1 is hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl or benzyl; and R represents (a) phenyl; phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxyl, halo, C.sub.1-12 alkyl, C.sub.5-6 cycloalkyl, trihalomethyl, phenyl, C.sub.1-5 alkoxy, C.sub.1-5 alkylthio, tetrahydropyranyloxy, phenoxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfinyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfonyl, carboxy or its alkali metal salt, C.sub.1-4 alkylloxycarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, tolylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, amino, nitro, cyano, dioxolanyl or C.sub.1-4 alkylxyiminomethyl; naphthyl; pyridinyl; thienyl, preferably when n is not 2; furanyl; or thienyl or furanyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C.sub.1-4 alkyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylthio, halo, cyano, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, nitro, C.sub.1-4 alkylloxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenylaminocarbonyl and C.sub.1-4 alkylxyiminomethyl; or R represents a radical of formula ##STR2## wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, Y is nitrogen, CH or C(C.sub.1-4 alkylxy); and R" is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl, as an antibacterial, anti-yeast, antifungal, algicidal, anticrustacean, molluscicidal and general antifouling agent and compositions containing the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 31 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:75297 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers  
 and hair and skin care compositions containing the same  
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,  
 United States  
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5919439		19990706
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-744389		19961107 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-440867, filed on 15 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5622694 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259069, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2561		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible  
silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic  
and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This  
invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling  
purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers.  
This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing  
cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the  
skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering  
and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or thorough the  
skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 32 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72243 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal care compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States  
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United  
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916548		19990629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833819		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-707554, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2409		

## CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty amine with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing acidic functional groups and, optionally, a hydrophobic macromonomer.

## CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 33 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72242 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States

Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916547		19990629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-748705		19961113 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 19 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2455		

## CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

## CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 34 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:12547 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal care compositions

INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States

Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5863527		19990126
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833820		19970409 (8)



RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-708334, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,12,15,17,18  
 LINE COUNT: 2591

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty amine with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing acidic functional groups, and optionally a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 35 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:156931 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume  
 INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States  
 Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States  
 Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States  
 Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5849310		19981215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606882		19960226 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-326457, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5540853		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Aylor, Robert B.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3862		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example, comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume comprising at least about 70% of enduring perfume ingredients; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 36 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:138451 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and /or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume  
 INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States  
 Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States  
 Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5833999		19981110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-745385		19960520 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-326620, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Aylor, Robert B.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3503		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care compositions and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about 0.001% to about 50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume, are disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 37 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:134611 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal care compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 Carballada, Jose Antonio, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 Bolich, Jr., Raymond Edward, Maineville, OH, United States  
 Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Courthouse, OH, United States  
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States  
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5830447		19981103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833818		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-735939, filed on 23 Oct 1996, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-708862, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,21,23,25,26		
LINE COUNT:	2358		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty acid with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing nitrogen containing functional groups and, optionally, a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 38 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:108013 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Personal care compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Carballada, Jose Antonio, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 Bolich, Jr., Raymond Edward, Maineville, OH, United States  
 Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Courthouse, OH, United States  
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

## PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5804173		19980908
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833817		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-736316, filed on 23 Oct 1996, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-707775, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2496		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty acid with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing nitrogen functional groups, and optionally a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 39 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:30681 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers used in hair and skin care compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States  
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5730966		19980324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-465171		19950605 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-409486, filed on 21 Mar 1995 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henderson, Christopher		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Henderson, Loretta J., Lewis, Leonard W., Dabbieri, David K.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1901		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 40 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9502 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides  
 INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5712275		19980127
	WO 9505739		19950302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-586690		19960125 (8)
	WO 1994-EP2784		19940824
			19960125 PCT 371 date
			19960125 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-111352, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Robinson, Allen J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	785		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use of 3-aryl-5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-oxathiazines and their oxides having the formula ##STR1## wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R.sup.1 is hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl or benzyl; and R represents (a) phenyl; phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxyl, halo, C.sub.1-12 alkyl, C.sub.5-6 cycloalkyl, trihalomethyl, phenyl, C.sub.1-5 alkoxy, C.sub.1-5 alkylthio, tetrahydropyranyloxy, phenoxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfinyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfonyl, carboxy or its alkali metal salt, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, tolylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, amino, nitro, cyano, dioxolanyl or C.sub.1-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; naphthyl; pyridinyl; thienyl, preferably when n is not 2; furanyl; or thienyl or furanyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C.sub.1-4 alkyl, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylthio, halo, cyano, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, nitro, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenylaminocarbonyl and C.sub.1-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; or R represents a radical of formula ##STR2## wherein X is oxygen or sulfur; Y is nitrogen, CH or C(C.sub.1-4 alkyloxy); and R" is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl, as an antibacterial, anti-yeast, antifungal, algicidal, anti-crustacean, molluscicidal and general antifouling agent and compositions containing the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 41 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:33489 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same  
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United

States  
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5622694		19970422
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-440867		19950515 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259069, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sabatelli, Anthony D., Lewis, Leonard W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2541		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 42 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94327 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile hydrocarbon solvent  
 INVENTOR(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States  
 Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United States  
 Hall, Christine, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565193		19961015
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-273289		19940711 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-102433, filed on 5 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabbieri, David K., Lewis, Leonard W., Sabatelli, Anthony D.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1304		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Provided hair styling compositions comprising: (a) from about 0.1% to about 15%, by weight, of a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, said polymer being characterized by an organic polymeric backbone having

silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a hydrocarbon solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof; (c) a polar solvent phase comprising from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight of the composition, of a polar solvent selected from the group consisting of water and C.sub.2 -C.sub.3 monohydric alcohols, and mixtures thereof, wherein said composition contains no more than about 15%, by weight, of C.sub.3 monohydric alcohol; wherein said organic polymer backbone is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said hydrocarbon solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent. In preferred embodiments, the compositions hereof additionally comprise a plasticizer for the silicone grafted hair setting polymer. Especially preferred plasticizers include acetyl tri-C.sub.2 -C.sub.8 alkyl citrates, particularly acetyl triethyl citrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 43 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:67677 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States  
Bacon, Dennis R., Milford, OH, United States  
Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5540853		19960730
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-326457		19941020 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	McFarlane, Anthony		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hailey, Patricia L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Aylor, Robert B.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3562		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example, comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 44 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:100778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ copolymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer

INVENTOR(S): Kopolow, Stephen L., Plainsboro, NJ, United States  
Burlant, William J., Wayne, NJ, United States  
Helioff, Michael W., Westfield, NJ, United States  
Bires, Carmen D., Hackettstown, NJ, United States  
Login, Robert B., Oakland, NJ, United States  
Tazi, Mohammed, Wayne, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5169622		19921208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-638597		19910108 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20081217		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-510017, filed on 17 Apr 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-604263, filed on 29 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5073296		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bhat, N.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Katz, Walter, Maue, Marilyn J., Ward, Joshua J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	887		

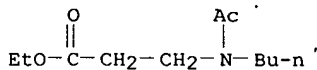
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB What is provided herein are hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ polymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer. The stabilized microdroplets are prepared by dispersing the oil in water, adding the water-soluble vinyl monomer, preferably vinylpyrrolidone, with the comonomer, and copolymerizing the monomer and comonomer in situ such that the oil is stabilized in the resulting copolymer solution as discrete microdroplets.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 52304-36-6 REGISTRY  
CN .beta.-Alanine, N-acetyl-N-butyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 3-[(N-butyl-N-acetyl)amino]propionic acid ethyl ester  
CN AI 3-70763  
CN BAAPE  
CN Ethyl 3-(N-butylacetamido)propionate  
CN Merck 3535  
CN Repellent 3535  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C11 H21 N O3  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXLIT,  
USPATFULL  
Other Sources: EINECS\*\*  
(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



24 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
24 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

*SENT screen  
apps*



L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 5466-77-3 REGISTRY  
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

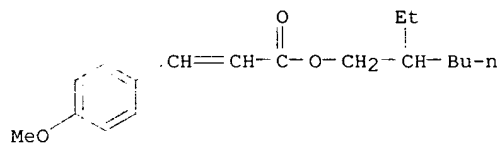
CN 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate  
 CN 2-Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate  
 CN Escalol 557  
 CN Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate  
 CN Eusolex 2292  
 CN Neo Heliopan AV  
 CN Octinoxate  
 CN Octyl 4-methoxycinnamate  
 CN Octyl p-methoxycinnamate  
 CN p-Methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester  
 CN Parsol MCX  
 CN Parsol MCX-SA  
 CN Sunscreen AV  
 CN Uvinul 3088  
 CN Uvinul MC 80  
 CN Uvinul MC 80N  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 155867-04-2  
 MF C18 H26 O3  
 CI COM

LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,  
 CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU,  
 DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIUDb, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT,  
 SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



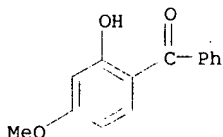
759 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

759 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=>

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 131-57-7 REGISTRY  
 CN Methanone, (2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Benzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (6CI, 8CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethanone  
 CN 2-Benzoyl-5-methoxyphenol  
 CN 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone  
 CN 4-Methoxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone  
 CN Aduvex 24  
 CN Advastab 45  
 CN Anuvex  
 CN ASL 24  
 CN Benzophenone 3  
 CN Chimassorb 90  
 CN Cyasorb UV 9  
 CN Cyasorb UV 9 Light Absorber  
 CN Escalol 567  
 CN MOB  
 CN Neo Heliopan BB  
 CN Ongrostab HMB  
 CN Onzone  
 CN Oxybenzon  
 CN Oxybenzone  
 CN Seesorb 101  
 CN Spectra-Sorb UV 9  
 CN Sumisorb 110  
 CN Sunscreen UV 15  
 CN Syntase 62  
 CN UF 3  
 CN UV 9  
 CN Uvinul 3040  
 CN Uvinul 9  
 CN Uvinul M 40  
 CN Uvistat 24  
 CN Viosorb 110  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 58392-15-7, 58392-22-6, 14375-37-2, 153859-73-5  
 MF C14 H12 O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,  
 CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,  
 CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,  
 GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*,  
 MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE,  
 TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*, WHO  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



1381 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 24 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 1382 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 67 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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H20

L98 240766 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L92 OR L93)(P)L94

L99 182624 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L98(P)(L95 OR L96)

L100 2809 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L99(P)AEROSOL

L101 536 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 OR DEET OR L41 OR L55  
OR L50 OR MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL

L102 23931 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL(3A)(LEMONGRASS OR LEMON  
GRASS OR SOYBEAN OR SOY BEAN OR CITRONELLA)

L103 3579 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIUM(3A)OIL OR GERANIOL

L104 541 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE

L105 119 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100(P)(L101 OR L102 OR  
L103 OR L104)

L106 52 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100 AND (IR3535 OR IR 3535  
OR L31 OR ?AMINOPROPION?)

L108 110 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (CFC OR  
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON)

L109 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (METHANE  
OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR  
BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR  
DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)

L110 58 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L108 OR L109) AND PROPELLANT  
T

L112 18 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND FILM(2A)FORM?

=> s l111-112

L115 20 (L111 OR L112)

=> dup rem l114 115

'115' IS NOT VALID. VALID FILE NAMES ARE 'HCAPLUS'

You have entered a file name of duplicates to keep that is not  
referenced by any of the L#s specified for this DUPLICATE command.  
The file names of duplicates that can be kept are listed above.  
Please enter one of these file names.

=> dup rem l114 l115

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:21:45 ON 14 AUG 2003  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:21:45 ON 14 AUG 2003  
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L114  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L115

L116 44 DUP REM L114 L115 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
ANSWERS '1-24' FROM FILE HCAPLUS  
ANSWERS '25-44' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-24

L116 ANSWER 1 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:428617 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:1948

TITLE: Aerosol insect repellent composition having  
low VOC content and method of applying same to the  
skin

INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Anthony D.; Pechko, Andrew H.; Kalafsky,  
Robert E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avon Products, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION: